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1936

TASMANIA

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC
HEALTH

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR

1935

BY

E. J. TUDOR

SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC HEALTH, CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES, &c.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by His Excellency's Command



TASMANIA:

WALTER E. SHIMMINS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, HOBART

1936

1935

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WATER RESOURCES DIVISION

WATER RESOURCES DIVISION

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SALUS POPULI SUPREMA LEX.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1935.

Department of Public Health,
Hobart, 31st March, 1936.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to present the Annual Report of the Department of Public Health for the year 1935.

Legislation:

The law relating to public health was consolidated and amended by the Public Health Act, 1935. The Workers' Compensation Act was also amended during the year.

Federal Health Council:

The Eighth Session of the Federal Health Council of Australia was held at Canberra from the 4th to the 7th March. A conference of specialists with the Council on tuberculosis was held at the same time. Representatives of the pharmacy boards in the several States, Government Analysts, and other interested parties also participated in a conference with the Council on poisons legislation. During the course of its deliberations, the Council also devoted attention to maternal mortality.

Cremation:

During the month of November, a site was approved for a crematory at the Hobart Public Cemetery, Cornelian Bay. Plans and specifications of a building proposed to be erected and used for the purposes of a crematory were also sanctioned.

Sanitation of Hotels and Boarding-Houses:

During the course of the year, the Department continued its efforts towards improving the accommodation and sanitation of hotels at recognised tourist centres throughout the State. Special legislation for the regulation and control of boarding houses would also be beneficial to the tourist industry. By this means much needed improvements in the living conditions and standards of many boarding establishments could be enforced.

Sanitation of Hydro-Electric Commission's Works at Tarraleah:

The sanitation of Tarraleah, where as many as 1600 men have been employed at the one time, has been regularly and systematically supervised by a departmental officer. Matters having an important bearing upon camp sanitation have received the closest attention, as a means of safeguarding the public health. It is worthy of record that only one case of infectious disease has been reported from Tarraleah since the inception of the work there.

Installation of Bacteriolytic Tanks:

In accordance with the Public Health Act, approval was given during the year to the installation of some seventy-eight of these tanks in various parts of the State. The law provides that these tanks must be installed in accordance with approved plans and specifications; a certificate to this effect not being issued until inspection reveals compliance with requirements.

Government Analyst's Branch:

From the 1st July, the analytical work performed on behalf of the Government was centralised by establishing a Government Analyst's Branch under the Department. By this means, the Department has been afforded the opportunity of providing for the more efficient administration of the Food and Drugs Act, in that the important work of food sampling can be carried out on more comprehensive lines and with greater despatch than was possible under the previous arrangement, which involved the payment of a subsidy for work performed on behalf of the Government.

Office Accommodation:

The proposal of the Government to provide adequate accommodation for the requirements of the Department is viewed with much satisfaction. Increased activities during recent years necessitated the appointment of additional officers, with the result that the office space has become over-taxed and gives rise to much inconvenience.

LOCAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION.

Sanitary executive in the cities of Hobart and Launceston, as well as in the majority of municipalities throughout the State, has been vigorous and well directed, and those concerned are to be commended for their activities in this regard.

Proposals for the establishment of municipal abattoirs in two of the largest rural districts, viz., Leven and Devonport, are receiving favourable consideration. By the establishment of a site for the disposal of garbage, the Devonport Council has also provided the means for abolishing various rubbish tips in the town. Permanent water-supply schemes for various rural areas have received attention. By the provision of new disposal areas and other essential requirements, many sanitary services in unsewered areas have been placed on a satisfactory footing. Every encouragement, by advice and other assistance, has been given by the Department, where necessary, in support of these essential services.

The inauguration of an organised service for the removal and disposal of nightsoil in some important centres of population in rural areas

calls for the attention of the local authorities concerned, as a means of improving the sanitary environment of their districts.

It is pleasing to record that newly-appointed health inspectors are qualifying for the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute. In accordance with recognised practice, the services of Departmental officers are made available from time to time, for the purpose of imparting the necessary instruction.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Table A (page 7) shows the number of cases of each of these diseases reported from municipal districts under Section 31 of the Public Health Act, 1903. The total notifications for the previous year are also given.

Table B (page 8) is a return showing the notification of each type of infectious disease received by the Department for each month of the year 1935, together with comparative figures of the aggregate of all such diseases for the years 1934 and 1935.

Diphtheria.—The cases notified totalled 537, the notifications for the previous year being 493. There were 24 deaths. The death percentage of cases was 4.5

Very little general progress was made with immunization against this disease. The Latrobe Council was responsible for immunizing 260 children in its district. For purposes of propaganda, the Medical Officer attached to the Department addressed public meetings in this District in support of immunization.

The endemic nature of the disease in the Glenorchy District continued to cause concern. Officials of the Department discussed the matter with the local Health Committee, when it was agreed that earlier medical attendance upon the indigent sick was an essential service towards preventing the spread of the disease. This has since been arranged.

From time to time, questions arise regarding liability for maintenance and treatment in hospital of a suspected case of diphtheria or other infectious disease. The view is held that a local authority is responsible. Although subsequent medical inspection may reveal that the case was not infectious, the risk attending upon delay or hesitation does not permit of any course but the safe course being taken. To hold otherwise would result in leaving every suspected, but not determined, case at large to menace the community and, may be, to exhaust the funds of a local authority by starting an epidemic.

Scarlet Fever.—Notifications under this heading totalled 302, compared with 362 for the previous year. There was only one death.

Typhoid Fever.—Twenty-three cases were notified from a total of 11 districts. There were two deaths.

Tuberculosis (All Forms).—One hundred and fifty-three cases, including 19 non-pulmonary, were reported. The deaths from the disease numbered 130, giving a death rate of 57 per 100,000 persons living. Of the 134 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, 45 per cent. received institutional treatment.

The admissions to the Tasmanian Sanatorium totalled 110 (53 males and 57 females). Statistical information with respect to these cases and to those which were in residence at the beginning of the year is set out hereunder:—

Bed Accommodation.

Bed accommodation for 71 patients (39 male and 32 female).

Patients Treated.

	Male.	Female.
Remaining in on 1.1.35	12	30
Admitted during year	53	57
	—	—
	65	87
	—	—
Discharged—	Male.	Female.
Much improved	—	1
Improved	26	33
Stationary	5	8
Worse	2	5
	—	—
	33	47
Died	17	16
Remaining in on 31.12.35	15	24
	—	—
	65	87
	—	—

At the Eighth Session of the Federal Health Council, held at Canberra in March, 1935, a conference of specialists with the Council on Tuberculosis was arranged. Dr. T. H. Goddard, Medical Superintendent of the Tasmanian Sanatorium, was in attendance at the request of the Government.

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.—Four cases were notified.

Puerperal Fever.—The notifications of this disease numbered seven. Each case was investigated by an officer of the Department, and recognised measures taken to prevent the spread of infection.

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.—Four cases were reported. The records of the Department show the condition of the persons concerned to be as follows:—One case was cured, another is suffering from a permanent disability as a result of the disease, whilst the remaining two are suffering from a disability which may possibly be permanent.

Lethargic Encephalitis.—Two cases were notified.

TABLE A.

Return showing Number of Cases of each Notifiable Infectious Disease Reported to the Department of Public Health during the Year 1935, together with Comparative Figures of the Aggregate of all such Diseases for the Years 1934 and 1935.

Municipality.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Tubercu- losis (All Forms).	Puerperal Fever.	Cerebro- Spinal Meningitis.	Acute Anterior Poliomyeli- tis.	Lethargic Encephali- tis.	Total, 1935.	Total, 1934.
1 Beaconsfield	1	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	10	10
2 Bothwell	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	3	3
3 Brighton	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
4 Bruny	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Burnie.....	11	...	13	4	...	...	...	...	28	22
6 Campbell Town	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	12
7 Circular Head	1	...	4	3	...	...	...	1	9	8
8 Clarence	6	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	12	18
9 Deloraine.....	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	6	17
10 Devonport	2	...	15	6	...	1	1	...	25	32
11 Esperance	38	5	9	2	...	1	...	...	55	33
12 Evandale.....	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	6	8
13 Fingal	6	1	7	3	...	...	...	...	17	9
14 Flinders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
15 George Town	2	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	6	2
16 Glamorgan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Glenorchy.....	100	1	13	7	...	...	...	...	121	88
18 Gormanston	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
19 Green Ponds	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	5	3
20 Hamilton.....	2	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	13	15
21 Hobart	207	5	45	43	3	1	...	1	305	249
22 Huon	10	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	13	15
23 Kentish	5	1	4	4	...	...	1	...	15	56
24 Kingborough	24	...	7	3	...	...	...	...	34	13
25 King Island	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	5	...
26 Latrobe	5	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	16	14
27 Launceston	49	1	41	24	1	...	...	...	116	157
28 Leven	3	...	20	4	...	...	...	...	27	25
29 Lilydale	2	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	11	20
30 Longford	2	...	16	3	...	1	...	...	22	8
31 New Norfolk	15	3	11	4	1	...	...	...	34	78
32 Oatlands	1	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	8	10
33 Penguin	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	2
34 Port Cygnet	5	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	9	8
35 Portland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
36 Queenstown	4	...	9	3	...	...	...	...	16	9
37 Richmond	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
38 Ringarooma	2	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	9	27
39 Ross	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
40 Scottsdale	7	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	13	35
41 Sorell	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	8
42 Spring Bay.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
43 St. Leonards	3	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	10	12
44 Strahan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
45 Table Cape	2	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	10	29
46 Tasman	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1
47 Waratah	5	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	8	11
48 Westbury	1	1	2	5	1	...	...	...	10	3
49 Zeehan.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
50 Overseas	2	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	9	3
TOTAL CASES.....	537	23	302	153	7	4	4	2	1032	1096

TABLE B.

RETURN showing Notification of Each Type of Infectious Disease Received by the Department of Public Health for Each Month of the Year 1935, together with Comparative Figures of the Aggregate of all such Diseases for the Years 1934 and 1935.

Month.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Tuberculosis (All Forms).	Puerperal Fever.	Cerebro- spinal Meningitis.	Acute Anterior Poliomye- litis.	Lethargic Encephal- itis.	Total, 1935.	Total, 1934.
January	46	4	39	21	...	..	1	1	112	75
February	23	5	20	14	...	..	...	..	62	60
March	38	1	17	11	1	..	1	..	69	119
April	39	2	26	9	1	..	1	..	78	110
May	44	2	21	7	...	1	1	..	76	107
June	35	1	17	11	...	..	...	..	64	95
July	84	3	23	8	1	..	...	1	120	123
August	68	...	39	15	1	..	...	..	123	114
September	34	...	31	11	...	..	...	..	76	97
October	60	...	26	15	1	1	...	..	103	67
November	35	2	20	14	...	..	...	..	71	63
December	31	3	23	17	2	2	...	..	78	66
Total Cases ...	537	23	302	153	7	4	4	2	1032	1096

VENERAL DISEASES.

The total number of cases of venereal diseases reported during the year was 336, comprising 242 males and 94 females. Approximately 64 per cent. of the cases were notified from the Public Hospitals at Hobart and Launceston, where clinics are established for treatment.

Six persons suffering from the disease furnished statutory declarations as to the source of infection, thus enabling the Department to serve orders for treatment, in accordance with the provisions of the law.

Statistical information with respect to the notifications received during the year is appended (Tables C to E).

TABLE D.

RETURN showing Marital Status of Cases of Venereal Diseases reported to the Public Health Department for the Year 1935.

	Male.		Female.		Total.		Grand Total.
	Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.	
Gonorrhœa	54	113	18	33	72	146	218
Syphilis	40	29	28	12	68	41	109
Gleet	1	4	..	..	1	4	5
Chancre	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Gonorrhœa and Syphilis	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Gonorrhœa and Ophthalmia	..	..	..	2	..	2	2
Total.....	95	147	46	48	141	195	336

TABLE E.
RETURN showing Number of Cases of Venereal Disease reported to Department of Public Health during Each Year since the Inception of the Act in 1918.

Year.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
No. of Cases	366	488	419	473	357	384	516	460	413	376	390	386	324	242	229	274	358	336

HOSPITALS ACT.

Public Hospitals.—The decision of the Government to proceed with the erection of new public hospitals at Hobart and Launceston is viewed with much satisfaction.

The proposal to erect an infectious diseases block at the Spencer Public Hospital, Wynyard, for which a vote has been provided, will be beneficial to the public health of the districts served by this institution.

Financial assistance by means of Government grants has been instrumental in placing the public hospitals beyond the metropolitan areas on a very satisfactory footing. Records show that these institutions are functioning in a manner which calls for very favourable comment.

Private Hospitals.—The general standard of these premises is satisfactory. In cities and towns where public hospitals are either existent or within reasonable distance, strict compliance with requirements, both structurally and otherwise, is insisted upon. As a means, however, of making available some reasonable accommodation for lying-in cases in districts remote from hospital and medical services, it is essential, at times, to waive various structural requirements, to admit of provision being made in this matter. In such cases, more rigid supervision is exercised by officers of the Department.

Particulars regarding private hospital licences issued during the year are appended (Table F.).

Rest Homes.—The number of these establishments is on the increase. I have already indicated that some measure of control should be exercised by the Department. Legislation for the purpose is essential.

TABLE F.

RETURN of Private Hospital Licences Issued during the Year 1935.

	No. of Licences Issued.	Medical, Surgical, & Lying-in.	Medical & Surgical Only.	Lying-in Only.
Hobart	11	1	2	8
Launceston	12	..	4	8
Country	52	13	1	38
	75	14	7	54

MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE, AND INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Reports of services rendered during the year by the Child Welfare Association, Hobart, Baby Health Association, Launceston, and Bush Nurses are outlined in Appendix III. and Table K.

The King George V. and Queen Mary Maternal and Infant Welfare Jubilee Memorial Fund Appeal was instrumental in focussing public attention upon the urgent need of the reduction of maternal and infantile mortality in our State. Governmental and other organisations have endeavoured through the years to maintain the standard of efficiency and adequacy reached in this field of service, but, with the advance of scientific knowledge, it has been made abundantly clear that much more can be accomplished for the well-being of mothers and young children.

At its session held in 1935, the Federal Health Council summarised the causes of maternal and infant mortality, and indicated the steps which should be taken to deal with the problem involved. Compatible with financial resources, it has been decided to adopt the scheme outlined by this Council. It is felt that the additional effort about to be made in this regard offers a valuable contribution to the welfare of the people.

Infantile Mortality.—The registered number of deaths of children under one year was 231, giving

an infantile mortality rate (deaths per thousand births) of 51·8, compared with 189 deaths and a rate of 42·3 for the previous year. Prematurity and injury at birth were responsible for no less than 90 deaths. The principal causes of other deaths were broncho-pneumonia (22), congenital defects (24), and diseases of early infancy (20). As in other years, the greatest number of deaths, viz., 160, occurred in the early weeks of life. Tables G.-J., containing statistical data in regard to infantile mortality, are appended.

TABLE G.
INFANTILE Mortality.
Number of Deaths under One Year in Tasmania for the last 20 Calendar Years.

	Year.																			
	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Deaths.....	423	281	321	343	374	451	324	326	296	287	232	256	300	255	242	219	185	187	189	231

Infantile Mortality Rate (Deaths per 1000 Births.)

Year.	Tasmania.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queens-land.	South Australia.	West Australia.	New Zealand.	North. T'tory.	Federal Cap. Ter.	Co'mon-wealth.
1924.....	55·0	58·9	61·3	51·2	51·3	49·9	40·2	...	...	57·0
1925.....	55·0	55·0	57·0	45·2	46·1	56·6	40·0	...	...	53·4
1926.....	46·5	57·6	55·7	50·7	44·3	49·3	39·8	...	...	54·0
1927.....	53·0	54·9	56·1	54·5	53·4	45·9	38·7	...	...	54·5
1928	63·9	54·9	55·6	45·5	47·5	48·1	36·2	60·2	116·7	53·0
1929.....	53·1	56·6	47·2	46·1	40·9	56·2	34·1	18·9	19·6	51·1
1930.....	50·6	49·8	46·5	40·2	48·3	46·7	34·5	70·4	24·4	47·2
1931.....	46·0	43·5	44·5	36·6	36·5	41·5	32·2	83·3	37·3	42·1
1932.....	41·2	41·1	43·0	40·3	36·6	44·6	31·2	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1933.....	41·1	39·3	40·4	42·6	31·9	36·8	31·6	94·6	53·4	39·5
1934.....	42·3	46·4	44·6	40·6	35·6	40·9	32·1	68·18	7·46	43·6
1935.....	51·8	39·4	41·2	37·8	34·9	40·2	32·3	83·3	47·3	39·8

TABLE H.

TABLE showing the Principal Causes of Deaths of Children under 1 Year of Age in Tasmania in each Year from 1926 to 1935.

Causes of Deaths.		1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
7.	Measles	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
8.	Scarlet Fever, &c	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9.	Whooping Cough	1	...	19	11	3	8	3	4	7	...
10.	Diphtheria and Croup	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Epidemic Diseases	1	2	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	4
22.	Tetanus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
24.	Tubercular Meningitis	2	...	2	1	1	2	1	...	2	1
34.	Syphilis	1	...	3	2	1	1	1	...	1	...
86.	Convulsions	5	7	4	1	2	3	3	2	5	5
106.	Bronchitis	1	5	5	1	3	1	2	...	1	2
107.	Broncho-pneumonia	5	11	15	12	4	13	20	18	17	22
108, 109.	Pneumonia	13	14	24	27	12	8	4	3	3	8
118.	Other Diseases of the Stomach	...	3	1	2	1	1	1	...	1	1
119.	Gastro-Enteritis, Diarrhoea, and Enteritis	30	31	37	21	23	12	8	9	19	10
157.	Congenital Defects	19	17	17	31	28	23	14	24	11	24
159, 160.	Premature Birth and Injury at Birth	91	101	101	72	100	86	69	73	64	90
158.	Debility, Marasmus.....	29	26	34	30	25	16	20	13	21	16
161.	Diseases of Early Infancy	13	22	14	17	20	14	20	20	11	20
	Other Causes	20	16	20	25	18	30	18	19	15	27
Total		232	256	300	255	242	219	185	187	189	231
Infantile Mortality Rate (per 1000 Births)		46·5	53·0	63·9	53·1	50·6	46·0	41·2	41·1	42·3	51·8
Total Births		4988	4833	4691	4797	4785	4762	4491	4553	4470	4456

TABLE I.

(Showing Ages and Causes of Death under 1 year—1935.)

Causes of Death.	Under 1 month.	1 month and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 1 year.	Total.
7. Measles	...	...	...	1	1
11a. Influenza, with specified Respiratory Complications ...	...	1	...	...	1
11b. Influenza, without specified Respiratory Complications ...	...	1	...	...	1
23. Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	...	...	...	1	1
24. Tuberculosis of the Meninges and Central Nervous System ...	...	...	...	1	1
25. Tuberculosis of the Intestines and Peritoneum	...	1	...	...	1
53. Cancer of Other or Unspecified Organs	1	...	...	...	1
57b. Rheumatoid Arthritis and Osteoarthritis.....	...	...	...	1	1
66c. Diseases of the Parathyroid Glands.....	1	...	...	...	1
67. Diseases of the Thymus Gland	1	1	...	...	2
69. Other General Diseases.....	1	...	...	...	1
79a. Simple Meningitis	...	...	1	2	3
82c. Cerebral Embolism	...	...	...	1	1
86. Convulsions.....	4	...	...	1	5
87e. Idiocy, Imbecility	1	...	...	...	1
90. Pericarditis	...	...	...	1	1
105. Diseases of the Larynx.....	...	...	...	1	1
106a. Bronchitis, Acute	1	...	...	...	1
106c. Bronchitis, Unspecified.....	...	...	...	1	1
107a. Broncho-Pneumonia	2	4	5	11	22
108. Lobar Pneumonia	1	...	2	4	7
109. Pneumonia, not specified	...	...	...	1	1
111. Congestion, Edema, &c., of the Lung	2	...	...	...	2
114c. Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	...	...	...	1	1
118. Other Diseases of the Stomach	1	...	...	...	1
119. Diarrhœa and Enteritis.....	1	...	6	3	10
122b. Intestinal Obstruction	...	...	1	1	2
129. Peritonitis without specified cause	1	...	...	...	1
130. Acute Nephritis	1	1	1	...	3
152. Cellulitis (Acute Abscess).....	...	1	...	...	1
153. Other Diseases of the Skin and Anura and Cellular Tissues	...	...	...	1	1
157. Congenital Malformations ...	17	5	1	1	24
158. Congenital Debility	15	1	...	...	16
159. Premature Birth	74	...	...	...	74
160. Injury at Birth	16	...	...	...	16
161a. Atelectasis	9	...	1	...	10
161b. Icterus Neonatorum	2	...	...	...	2
161c. Diseases of the Umbilicus ...	1	...	...	...	1
161d. Sclerema and other Diseases of Early Infancy	7	...	...	...	7
172. Infanticide	...	...	1	...	1
182. Accidental Mechanical Suffocation	...	1	...	...	1
186h. Accidental Injury in connection with Transport by Air ...	...	...	...	1	1
Total	160	17	19	35	231

TABLE J.

Comparative Figures of Principal Causes of Deaths under One Year during 1931-1934.

Causes of Death.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Whooping Cough.....	8	3	4	7	...
Convulsions	3	3	3	5	5
Bronchitis	1	2	...	1	2
Broncho-pneumonia	13	20	18	17	22
Pneumonia.....	8	4	3	3	8
Diarrhœa and Enteritis ...	12	8	9	19	10
Congenital Debility	16	20	13	16	16
Syphilis	1	1	...	1	...
Malformations	23	14	24	11	24
Prematurity and injury at Birth	86	69	73	69	90
Other Diseases of Early Infancy	14	20	20	21	20

PLACES OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT ACT.

Legislation.—The Places of Public Entertainment Act, 1917, was amended by inserting after the word “contest” in the definition of “public entertainment” in Section 3 thereof the words “to which persons are admitted on payment or”. The section, as amended, reads as follows:—

“‘Public entertainment’ means entertainment (including, though without limiting the meaning of that term, concert, recital, lecture, reading, entertainment of the stage, cinematograph or other picture show, dancing, skating, boxing, or other amusement, exhibition, or contest) to which persons are admitted on payment or which is open to the public, whether admission thereto is or is not procured by payment of money or on any other condition.”

The amendment was provided for on the advice of the Crown Law Department, which held that admission to a dance by invitation and payment did not constitute a public entertainment which was open to the public.

Biograph Machinery at Places of Public Entertainment.—The Department co-operated with the Film Renters’ Association of Australia in carrying out the recommendations of their Machine Inspector, so far as the same came within the purview of the Regulations in force under the Places of Public Entertainment Act. The work performed by the Association’s officer demands specialised knowledge, and serves a most useful purpose.

Offences.—For allowing persons to sit in the gangway, in contravention of Section 23 of the Act, the manager of a theatre was fined £5 with costs (£1 7s. 6d.). A conviction was recorded against the proprietors of another theatre for carrying out alterations to the building without in the first instance obtaining the approval in writing of this Department. Costs amounting to 6s. 6d. were ordered to be paid.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

Amendment of Regulations.—Regulation No. 27 (Margarine) was amended to provide for the sale of this article only in a package, which requires to be labelled with the word “Margarine”.

Regulation 29 (Dried Milk) was amended by adding at the end thereof the following paragraph:—

“3. Dried milk for retail sale shall be packed in airtight packages.”

Regulation 30 (Dried Skim Milk or Dried Separated Milk) was amended by adding at the end thereof the following paragraph:—

“1A. Dried skim milk or dried separated milk for retail sale shall be packed in airtight packages.”

Regulation 86 (Food Not to be Returned or Exposed) was amended by adding at the end of paragraph 5 thereof the following:—

“Any material used as a covering for such containers shall be clean and fit for use and shall be fixed in such a manner as to prevent contamination of the fruit by flies, dust, or other means.”

Labelling of Jams.—The use of labels showing fruits not present in the tins received consideration. The decision was arrived at that such a design was neither false nor misleading when the nature of the contents was definitely indicated by a word or words prominently shown.

Use of Bags by Bakers for the Working of Dough.—This matter formed the subject of investigation, in view of the requirement of Regulation 98 (20) that dough shall not be worked upon bags. Inquiries elicited the fact that the use of clean bags for the purpose was not opposed in various other States. The practice appeared to be principally a matter of usage, although bakers stated that, owing to the cold winter in Tasmania, it would be difficult to bake if the use of bags were prohibited. In view of all the circumstances, it was decided not to enforce the regulation so long as inspection revealed that clean bags were being used for the purpose.

Canned Peas.—Four cases of canned peas were withdrawn from sale, at the request of the Department, for the reason that the article was not the green immature peas which the purchaser would be led to expect from the label, but dried peas which had been soaked or cooked.

Sild.—Considerable attention was directed to this article of food, in view of preliminary examinations of samples by the Government Analyst revealing the presence of metallic tin in excess of two grains per pound, the quantity permitted by Regulation No. 5. As the result of the activities of the Department in this matter, some eleven thousand tins of sild were seized, in accordance with the provisions of the law. One of the firms chiefly interested in the seizure sought permission to re-export the food substance. Those concerned were advised that the law on the subject did not admit of my complying with the request. Moreover, it was made clear that, if the statute did confer the concession on me, I would not feel justified in exercising it in their favour. It was represented on behalf of manufacturers that the quantity of metallic tin laid down by our regulation was too fine. Our requirement in this regard is uniform throughout the Commonwealth of Australia and New Zealand, and was also in conformity with the Commerce (Imports) Regulation of the Commonwealth. This aspect of the

matter received the consideration of the Food Standards Committee, the members of which came to the conclusion that they would not be justified in recommending any change, in view of the uniform application of two grains to the pound.

Spirituuous Liquors.—One thousand three hundred and seventy-six tests of spirituous liquors sold at hotels and public houses were made by inspectors.

The Government Analyst has been provided with apparatus required for checking individual brands of liquor.

Mutton Bird Industry.—The usual supervision was exercised over this industry during the 1935 season, with the object of ensuring that the food was placed on the market in a wholesome condition.

Food Sampling.—References to the work performed under this heading are contained in Appendices I. and IV.

Offences.—Several prosecutions were taken for various breaches of the law. A conviction was secured in each case. Fines and costs amounted to £14 5s. 6d.

Inspection.—In addition to special inspections, departmental officers have supplemented the work of local health authorities in exercising supervision over premises used for the preparation, sale, or storage of food.

BUSH NURSING.

During the period under review, increased activities have been noticeable in many Bush Nursing centres. Another encouraging sign was the fact that more than the average number of enquiries were received as to how a centre was organised and established. It therefore may be expected that at no distant date there will be a marked extension in Bush Nursing work.

In view of the wide attention recently directed to maternity and child welfare work, as the result of the Memorial Fund, designed to commemorate the Jubilee of the (late) King and Queen, it is hoped to provide facilities to admit of all bush nurses receiving mothercraft and child welfare training, in the furtherance of a service of such fundamental importance to the public health of the community.

The erection of a Bush Nursing hospital in the Southport centre and the proposal to make similar provision at the Bruny Island centre constitute definite developments in Bush Nursing work. This facility is a valuable adjunct to the work of a centre, particularly in those places remote from medical and hospital services.

The Department, chiefly through its Supervisory Nurse, has kept in close touch with the activities of the various centres. Sister Stammer visited the districts from time to time, for the purpose of affording advice and assistance, as required. These visits also serve a useful purpose, in that they maintain the official relationship between the nurses and the Department.

A summarised statement of work performed in each of the centres during the year is subjoined (Table K.).

TABLE K.

BUSH NURSING.—Summary of Work Performed during the Year ended 31st December, 1935.

Centre.	Visits to Nurse.	Visits to Patients.	Nursing Days.	Maternity Caes.	Child Welfare.	School Visits.	Mileage.	Fees Earned.	Number of Hospital Beds.
								£ s. d.	
Adamsfield	324	327	...	...	25	...	192	...	2
Avoca	135	428	9	4	161	10	811	55 15 6	...
Bruny Island.	152	86	77	3	42	6	1725	54 1 6	...
Burnie.....	...	373	101	31	919	3	2112	97 3 2	...
Cygnnet	76	250	124	11	724	30	2694	86 2 2	...
Flinders Island	124	109	56	7	88	7	1352	57 7 3	...
Lilydale	142	438	...	7	360	30	3711	123 5 2	...
Marrawah	190	283	38	1	90	5	2011	104 6 3	2
Ouse	496	223	131	10	154	7	821	134 5 4	1
Rosebery	700	1223	25	3	37	17	1304	...	2
Rossarden	819	629	...	...	84	1	457	...	...
Southport	55	297	90	7	60	35	1220	64 15 3	2
Swansea	310	600	49	14	402	2	1405	92 17 9	...
Tasman	74	173	139	15	101	7	5909	124 0 6	4
Tullah	1433	910	41	3	88	10	563	...	2
Ulverstone	4	300	67	14	846	22	4552	86 17 3	...
Waratah	701	985	96	19	25	...	1117	38 11 0	1
Total.....	5735	7634	1043	149	4206	192	31,956	1119 8 1	16

FACTORIES ACT.

Registration of Factories.—At the end of December, 1935, there were 1269 registered factories throughout the State, an increase of 48 over the preceding year. The registration fees amounted to £447 12s.

Employees in Factories.—Persons numbering 9628 (7509 males and 2119 females) were employed in registered factories, compared with 8821 (6778 males and 2043 females) during the preceding year.

Inspection.—Officers of the Department have supplemented the activities of local authorities under this heading, with the object of ensuring that workers were employed under reasonably hygienic conditions. Special attention was

directed to flock factories, establishments where spray-painting is carried out, and premises wherein dust is generated in the trade process.

Horsepower of Machinery Used in Factories.—Machinery used in the various factories throughout the State equalled 94,286 horsepower.

Notices.—One hundred and twenty-one requisitions were served upon occupiers of factories to carry out various works. These requisitions were complied with.

Offences.—Two prosecutions were instituted for breaches of this law. Convictions were recorded in each case. The penalties amounted to £3 9s. 6d.

Statistics.—A table containing statistical data with respect to factories registered during the year 1935 is subjoined.

TABLE L.

Compiled from Applications for Registration of Factories Received from 1st January, 1935, to 31st December, 1935, and Showing Tasmanian Factories in Analysed Sections, Together with the Number of Employees, their Ages and Hours of Work.

Class of Factory.	No. of Factories.	Employers Engaged in the Trade.	Ages (Male Employees).									Ages (Female Employees).									Total Male Employees.	Total Female Employees.	Hours of Work per Week.
			14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.	18 years.	19 years.	20 years.	21 years and over.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.	18 years.	19 years.	20 years.	21 years and over.					
SECTION 1.—Treating Raw Material.																							
1. Abattoirs	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	40-48			
2. Tanneries	3	3	...	1	1	2	2	3	4	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	48			
3. Wool-scouring, &c.	8	...	...	2	3	3	3	...	5	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	...	48			
4. Bark Mills	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	48			
Total.....	17	4	...	3	4	5	8	4	9	149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	182	...	...			
SECTION 2.—Oils and Fats.																							
5. Soap, candles, acid, and soda	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	48			
SECTION 3.—Processes in Stone, Clay, &c.																							
6. Bricks, Tiles, Concrete Pipes, and Pottery.....	13	1	...	4	8	3	1	2	3	136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	157	...	48			
7. Stone-crushing.....	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	48			
8. Stone-dressing	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	44			
Total	21	5	...	4	8	3	1	2	4	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	...	...			
SECTION 4.—Working in Wood.																							
9. Joiners and Builders	47	27	1	5	5	7	10	3	3	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	184	...	44			
10. Sawmills	183	83	5	10	24	21	25	24	24	1034	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1167	...	48			
11. Wood and Coal Yards	125	132	1	2	5	4	4	4	2	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	..	48			
12. Wood-turning, Bending, Woodworking, and Peg-making	8	8	3	3	4	3	4	4	1	42	...	...	3	8	7	5	3	16	64	42	48		
13. Tool Handles	2	1	2	7	10	3	5	1	3	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	..	48			
14. Tennis Racquets, &c.	1	...	4	17	23	25	11	16	7	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	171	...	48			
15. Wood-wool	7	4	...	1	...	2	4	1	5	24	...	...	...	...	2	...	9	37	11	48			
16. Case-making	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	...			
Total	377	255	16	45	71	66	64	54	45	1423	...	...	3	8	7	7	3	25	1784	53	...		
SECTION 5.—Metal Works, Machinery, &c.																							
17. Engineering	31	21	2	8	10	12	8	10	11	178	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	239	...	44-48			
18. Electrical Engineering	5	4	2	1	...	2	2	1	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	48			
19. Lock Manufacturing	1	1	1	2	1	3	...	1	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	48			
20. Motor-garages	72	38	3	3	8	20	9	17	16	178	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	254	...	44-48			
21. Foundries (Brass)	5	8	...	...	3	1	2	...	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	48			
22. Railway & Tramway Shops	5	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	265	...	44			
23. Tinsmith and Plumbing.....	12	4	1	2	7	1	4	4	5	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	...	44-48			
24. Other Metal Works	4	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	44-48			
25. Razor Blades	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	2	...	2	1	10	1	19	...		
Total	136	80	9	16	30	41	27	34	36	700	...	2	2	2	...	2	1	10	893	19	...		
SECTION 6.—Trades connected with Food and Drink.																							
26. Bacon-curing	5	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	14	1	48			
27. Butchers (Smallgoods)	103	65	...	11	5	9	7	4	6	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	157	...	48			
28. Biscuits.....	2	2	17	12	5	10	7	3	3	36	2	8	5	4	2	3	...	93	27	48			
29. Bakers	194	157	7	11	7	22	17	26	13	203	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	306	...	48			
30. Confectionery, &c.	4	1	7	12	23	13	14	2	8	135	34	38	31	23	15	6	1	98	214	246	44-48		
31. Flourmillers, &c.....	6	1	...	...	2	1	1	1	2	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	...	48			
32. Jam-making, Fruit-pulping, and Fruit-preserving	8	...	13	14	18	29	23	34	21	470	2	2	3	3	2	5	5	207	622	229	48		
33. Fruit and Vegetable Drying	6	3	...	2	1	1	3	2	...	16	...	...	4	4	5	1	...	27	25	41	48		
34. Cider	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	48		
35. Aerated Waters and Cordials	12	11	...	...	3	1	4	...	2	25	2	1	2	...	1	1	...	2	35	9	48		
36. Breweries	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	...	...	48		
37. Condiments	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	3	3	7	48		
38. Ice and Refrigerating, &c....	9	2	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	53	1	...	48		
39. Egg Pulp	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	48		
40. Pickles and Sauce.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	...	48		
41. Sausage Casing	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	48		
42. Grain Crushing & Cleaning	7	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...		
43. Cakes.....	38	33	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	6	1	...	2	3	1	3	11	9	21	...	48		
44. Pastry	42	37	1	...	3	...	2	...	1	13	...	2	1	2	...	1	1	15	20	22	48		
Total..	446	322	46	64	70	87	80	74	57	1250	41	52	46	38	29	19	11	371	1728	607	...		

Tasmanian Factories in Analysed Sections.—continued.

Class of Factory.	No. of Factories.	Employers Engaged in the Trade.	Ages (Male Employees).									Ages (Female Employees).									Total Male Employees.	Total Female Employees.	Hours of Work per Week
			14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.	18 years.	19 years.	20 years.	21 years and over.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.	18 years.	19 years.	20 years.	21 years and over.					
SECTION 7.—Clothing and Textile Fabrics, &c.																							
45. Woollen Mills and Spinning, &c.....	6	3	9	25	40	23	41	35	23	356	20	32	48	46	62	76	40	483	562	807	45-48		
46. Boot-manufacturing	9	9	1	1	3	1	4	1	3	30	...	2	2	4	...	...	3	12	44	23	44		
47. Tailors	16	8	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	56	...	2	...	3	4	3	2	71	60	85	44		
48. Dresses and Millinery	19	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	2	7	6	7	10	4	52	4	91	45		
49. Knitted Goods, &c.	3	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	9	1	12	8	4	4	4	2	23	11	58	45		
50. Shirts and Clothing	7	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	...	19	9	12	17	24	23	8	14	67	26	174	45		
51. Tents, Tarpaulins, &c.	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...		
Total	62	35	12	27	46	27	46	39	28	490	33	62	82	87	100	101	65	706	715	1238	...		
SECTION 8.—Books, Printing, &c.																							
52. Printing	22	20	3	7	11	19	18	9	10	339	3	5	8	1	6	12	6	64	416	105	42-48		
SECTION 9.—Vehicles, Saddlery.																							
53. Coaches and Waggon and Motor Bodies	23	19	1	3	11	5	13	6	4	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122	...	48		
54. Cycles and Motors	6	7	...	1	...	1	1	2	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	48		
55. Saddlery	4	3	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	48		
Total	33	29	2	5	11	7	15	9	5	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	149	...	...		
SECTION 10.—Shipbuilding.																							
56. Ship and Boat Building	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	44		
SECTION 11.—Furniture, Bedding, &c.																							
57. Bedding and Flocks	3	1	...	3	...	...	1	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	48		
58. Furniture	60	53	2	9	12	15	11	11	14	141	...	2	...	1	2	...	3	16	215	24	48		
Total	63	54	2	12	12	15	12	12	14	145	...	2	...	1	2	...	3	16	224	24	...		
SECTION 12.—Drugs, Chemicals, and By-products.																							
59. Chemicals	3	3	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	14	8	47-48		
60. Fertilisers	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	48		
Total ..	13	5	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	41	8	...		
SECTION 13.—Timepieces, Jewellery, &c.																							
61. Jewellery	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	44-48		
SECTION 14.—Heat, Light, and Power.																							
62. Electric Light and Power ...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	...	48		
63. Gas Manufacture.....	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	...	44-48		
Total	15	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126	...	...		
SECTION 15.— (not elsewhere included).																							
64. Brooms, Brushware, &c	3	..	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	48		
65. (Laundry (Chinese)	9	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
65. (Laundry (European).....	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	3	1	4	1	...	15	4	25	44-48		
66. Dyer and Cleaner	6	4	...	1	3	3	1	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	16	2	48		
67. Produce.....	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	48		
68. Paint Manufacturing	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	44		
69. Tyre Vulcanizing	6	3	...	...	2	1	1	1	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	48		
70. Other Minor Wares	24	15	3	3	4	7	7	2	5	76	...	2	1	4	2	1	1	19	107	30	44-48		
Total	56	37	3	5	9	11	10	3	9	105	...	3	4	5	6	2	2	35	155	57	...		
GRAND TOTAL	1269	849	94	189	273	283	284	241	220	5084	77	126	145	142	150	144	94	1233	6668	2111	...		

WAGES BOARDS ACT.

Wages Boards.—Fifty-six Wages Boards were existent at the 31st December, 1935. A new determination was made by each of the following Boards:—

Designation of Board.	Date Determination Came Into Operation.
Brickmakers	1.1.36
Builders and Painters	1.11.35
Butter and Cheese	8.3.35
Country Councils	2.9.35
Cycle Makers	5.7.35
Electrolytic Zinc	18.9.35
Insurance	1.5.35
Mechanical Engineers and Founders	1.1.36
Motor Garage	19.2.35
Racket Makers	1.6.35
Shipping	1.1.36
Sweep Promoters	4.2.35
Timber Merchants	26.4.35

The following Boards were reconstituted during the year:—

Builders and Painters, Carriers, Cement Makers, Clothing Makers, Coachbuilders, Country Storekeepers, Cycle Makers, Electrical Engineers, Electrolytic Zinc, Flock Makers, Fruiterers, Fuel Merchants, Hairdressers, Laundrymen, Motor Garage, Produce, Quarrymen, Racket Makers, Razor Blade Makers, Retail Grocers, Shipping, Soft Goods, Sweep Promoters, Tan-ners, Woodwool Makers.

The Retail Grocers' Wages Board, which covered a group of trades, including fruiterers, was abolished, and separate boards were established for retail grocers and fruiterers.

Chairman of Wages Boards.—Mr. R. J. Meagher, who carried out the duties of this office for many years, relinquished the work in October last. My close relationship with Mr. Meagher's work enables me to testify to the valuable services rendered by him in a position of such vital importance to industry in this State. Mr. Wilfred Hutchins, Police Magistrate, was appointed to succeed Mr. Meagher.

Inspections.—In accordance with the policy of the Government, close attention has been directed to the enforcement of Determinations of Boards. One thousand three hundred and seven inspections, which were made of trade establishments during the course of the year resulted in the detection of 892 breaches in connection with the employment of workers. The sum total of increased wages paid to employees, consequent upon the adjustment of their wages, was obviously of very substantial proportions, and serves to demonstrate the importance of the work of the Department in this field of service.

Employment in Industry.—No reliable information is available as to the numbers employed in industries covered by the State Determinations and/or Federal Awards, but inspectors report that, in the building trades, timber mills and catering trade (the latter including hotels, boarding-houses, and cafes) much increased employment is evident. In the motor trade, also, there appears to be little if any unemployment, and in

many of these trade establishments overtime is being worked. Country storekeepers indicate, with some exceptions, increased trade, and in some cases increased employment, though there appear to be fluctuations, particularly in districts south of Hobart, where trade and employment appear to be largely responsive to the condition of the overseas and interstate fruit markets.

Apprentices.—Indentures of apprenticeship registered by the Department during the years 1931 to 1935 are as follows:—

Year.	No.
1931	13
1932	12
1933	12
1934	61
1935	92

Thirty-six licences were issued to apprentices who were unable to complete their term of apprenticeship before attaining the age of 21 years.

Improvers' Licences.—Twelve licences were issued under this heading.

Licences Granted to Aged, Slow, or Infirm Workers.—Nineteen licences were issued under this heading in accordance with Section 27 of the Act.

Arrears of Wages.—As the result of representations made to the Department, arrears of wages secured to various employees during the year, without recourse to legal action, amounted to £894 12s. 6d.

Offences.—Twenty-seven prosecutions were instituted for various breaches of the law. There were six convictions and one dismissal, whilst the remaining cases were withdrawn, as the result of the payment of arrears of wages and legal costs incurred, before the hearing of the cases.

SHOPS ACT.

Small Shops.—Small shops to the number of 716 were registered during the year. Fees amounting to £349 5s. were received from this source.

Small Shop Assistants.—Two hundred and twenty-nine licences were issued to assistants in small shops, and £55 2s. 6d. was received in fees under this heading.

Tobacco Licences.—The number of licences issued to persons to sell tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes totalled 1766. An amount of £859 15s. was received in respect of such licences.

Newsvendors' Licences.—Seventy-two licences were issued to persons to sell newspapers, magazines, periodicals, and stamps. Fees amounted to £33 5s.

Seating Accommodation in Shops with Female Employees.—An inspection of shops with female employees revealed that in some instances seating accommodation was not provided for the use of such employees, as required by the provisions of Section 18 of the Act and the Regulations framed thereunder. Six orders served upon shopkeepers to provide this accommodation were complied with.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION ACT.

During the course of the year, the Department investigated several claims for the payment of compensation on behalf of workers. With four exceptions, it was unnecessary to resort to legal proceedings to secure the payment of compensation due and payable to those concerned.

Compulsory Insurance.—One thousand two hundred and eighty-three inspections revealed that 119 employers had failed to indemnify themselves under the Act. One hundred and twelve of these employers subsequently complied with an order to produce for inspection their policy of insurance. Legal proceedings were instituted against the remaining seven, and convictions were obtained. Fines and costs amounted to £16 5s.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I desire to record my appreciation of the efficient manner in which officers of the Department have performed their duties during the year. I also desire to express my gratitude to officers of the Crown Law, Police, Public Works, Statistician's, and other Government Departments for their assistance on many occasions.

I have, &c.

E. J. TUDOR,
Secretary for Public Health
and
Chief Inspector of Factories.

The Hon. the Chief Secretary.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

Department of Public Health,
Hobart, 16th March, 1936.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit the following report of the work performed by the inspectorial staff (Health Division) of the Department during the year ended 31st December, 1935.

Staff.

The staff consists of the following officers:—Chief Health Inspector J. Riley, M.R.S.I., and Inspector H. H. Parker, A.R.S.I., stationed at Hobart; Inspector D. S. Clark, Cert.R.S.I., and Inspector T. Orr, Cert.R.S.I., stationed at Launceston.

Sanitary Surveys and General Inspections.

The following municipal districts were visited during the year:—Beaconsfield, Bothwell, Brighton, Bruny, Burnie, Circular Head, Clarence, Deloraine, Devonport, Esperance, Evandale, Fingal, Flinders, George Town, Glamorgan, Glenorchy, Gormanston, Green Ponds, Hamilton, Hobart, Huon, Kentish, Kingborough, Latrobe, Launceston, Leven, Lilydale, New Norfolk, Oatlands, Penguin, Port Cygnet, Portland, Queenstown, Richmond, Ringarooma, Ross, St. Leonards, Scottsdale, Sorell, Strahan, Table Cape, Tasman, and Westbury.

Routine sanitary surveys and follow-up inspections were carried out in the principal towns and centres of population of each municipality. In addition to the routine work, special attention was given to—

- (1) Sanitation of road construction camps and the adoption of measures to protect workers against inhalation of dust in quarries.
- (2) Supervision of sanitation at Tarraleah, with special reference to examination of water supplies.
- (3) Sanitation of hop-fields and small-fruit orchards.
- (4) Accommodation and sanitation of hotels and boarding-houses.
- (5) Measures to protect workers from injury by inhalation of wood-dust in wood-working factories.

Numerous technical matters were brought under the notice of Departmental officers, and it is pleasing to know that local health authorities are appreciative of the advice tendered.

Details of inspections made in the course of sanitary surveys and of special inspections carried out under the Public Health Act and kindred laws are summarised as follows:—

Offensive trades (abattoirs, slaughter-houses, &c.)	180
Food premises (butchers, bakers, &c.)	409
Dairies	98
Bacteriolytic tanks, sites, and plans	212
Insanitary buildings	38
Public buildings, also plans of same	251
Cemeteries	4
Drainage disposal, installation, &c.	85
Garbage depots and services	54
Hospitals, public and private	46
Infectious diseases, inquiries <i>re</i>	33
Licensed premises	205
Piggeries	41
Schools, public and private	159
Racecourses, reserves, &c.	42
Fruit and hop grounds	20
Boarding-houses	73
Factories	370
Miscellaneous	126

Food and Drugs.

During the year, 246 samples of foods and drugs were purchased from wholesale and retail establishments throughout the State for analytical examination. Nineteen samples (approximately 7·7 per cent.) were found

to be adulterated. Prosecutions were undertaken in several cases, and fines amounting to £14 5s. 6d. were inflicted. One case was withdrawn. A complete list of the samples taken is shown hereunder:—

Coffee, coffee and chicory, &c.	4
Cream (bottled)	11
Jam and marmalade	3
Sausage	7
Butter, factory and dairy (also butter substitutes)	18
Spirits and wines	21
Milk (including tinned milks)	7
Breakfast foods	1
Essences	7
Cocoa	7
Meat and fish pastes	15
Custard powder	1
Cornflour	2
Vinegar	7
Sassafras beer	1
Tinned fish and oysters	80
Cheese	2
Water	18
Olive oil	6
Cream of tartar	4
Miscellaneous	24
	246

Quantities of canned sild and supplies of green peas, condensed milk, and other foods were seized by Departmental officers on account of adulteration, deterioration, or unwholesomeness.

Testing of Spirits.

One thousand three hundred and seventy-six tests of spirituous liquors sold at hotels and public-houses were made by inspectors. Prosecutions were instituted in those cases where it was revealed by analytical examination that the samples failed to reach the standard of strength.

Disposal of Whales.

A school of whales (approximately 300) was stranded on Tatlow's Beach, Stanley, in October. After inquiries had been made and consideration given to various proposals for disposal of carcasses, it was decided to transport animals to a channel and allow them to float to a site selected for burial. This work was carried out with the assistance of residents and supervised by Inspector Clark of the Public Health Department and Inspector Brooks of the Local Authority of Circular Head. The whole of the work was carried out with the utmost despatch, and before any particularly offensive odour arose.

Meat Inspection Demonstration.

Owing to the increase in the Department's activities, the staff was unable to continue the meat inspection demonstration work. Several requests have been made for the continuance of this important work and, as soon as practicable, efforts will be made to comply.

Mutton-bird Industry.

An officer of the Department exercised supervision over the mutton-bird operations at the Furneaux Group of Islands during the season. This supervision has been responsible for much improvement in the preparation of the birds for human consumption.

Pollution of Streams for Domestic Water Supplies.

During the year many inspections and investigations were made into the alleged pollution of rivers and water-courses by discharges from sawmills. As a result of these investigations, the local authorities concerned were recommended to take action to safeguard the purity of the water.

I have, &c.,

J. RILEY, Chief Health Inspector.

The Secretary for Public Health.

APPENDIX II.

Bacteriological Laboratory,
Department of Public Health,
Hobart, 19th February, 1936.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit the following report of the work performed at the Department's Laboratory during the year ended 31st December, 1935.

The total number of specimens forwarded from all parts of the State was 12,833.

A tabulated statement of the specimens examined during the year will be found appended.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE HADDOW.
Government Bacteriologist.

The Secretary for Public Health.

	No. of Specimens.	No. Positive.
Swabs for diphtheria bacillus	9,358	376
Sputum for tubercular bacillus	1,381	408
Urine for tubercular bacillus	32	....
Fæces for tubercular bacillus	6	....
Cerebro-spinal fluid for tubercular bacillus	8	....
Pleuræ fluid for tubercular bacillus	10	....
Fluid from knee for tubercular bacillus	1	....
Pus for tubercular bacillus	2	....
Blood for Widal's test	101	13
Fæces for typhoid bacillus	17	....
Urine for typhoid bacillus	21	....
Milk for typhoid bacillus	1	....
Swab for bacillus pyocyaneus	1	....
Urine for pus, blood, casts, &c.	115	....
Urine for bacillus coli communis	212	....
Fæces for occult blood	19	....
Smears for gonococcus	1,373	76
Eye smears for gonococcus	78	1
Urine for gonococcus	2	....
Swab to culture for gonococcus	1	....
Smear from wound for gonococcus	1	....
Cerebro-spinal fluid for pneumococcus	1	....
Cerebro-spinal fluid for meningococcus	1	....
Swabs for meningococcus	7	....
Pus for gas gangrene	1	....
Smear for actinomycosis	1	....
Blood to culture for staphylococcus, streptococcus, and typhoid bacillus	18	....
Sputum for hydatids	2	....
Pleuræ fluid for hydatids	1	....
Pus for bacillus welchii	1	....
Swab for pneumococcus	1	....
Swab for anthrax bacillus	1	....
Fæces for dysentery bacillus	2	....
Pus for culture	3	....
Smears for pneumococcus	3	....
Culture from eye for organisms	28	....
Semerial fluid for sterility	1	....
Sputum for streptococcus	1	....
Culture from eye for gonococcus	4	....
Swab for streptococcus, hæmolyticus	1	....
Swab for Vincent's angina	5	....
Pleuræ fluid for pneumococcus	2	....
Cerebro-spinal fluid for tetanus bacillus	2	....
Cerebro-spinal fluid for culture	2	....
Cerebro-spinal fluid for pneumococcus	2	....
Pathological	1	....
Vaccines	2	....
	12,833	....

APPENDIX III.

Child Welfare Association,
Hobart, 30th March, 1936.

SIR,

THE following report gives a brief account of the work of the nurses for the year 1935:—

Visits paid by the nurses and attendances at the clinics are summarised hereunder:—

Summary of the Work of the Nurses.	Total Attendances by Expectant Mothers.	93 61 71 4 — —	229
	Total Attendances by Babies.	7031 4114 3401 506 431 153	15,636
	Individual Babies Attending.	947 392 350 62 57 34	1842
	Visits to Expectant Mothers.	90 76 82 4 — 1	253
	Subsequent Visits to Mothers.	3227 1319 1599 349 12 8	6514
	Visits to Individual New-born Babies.	334 287 155 25 6 1	808
	Centre.	Hobart North Hobart Moonah Glenorchy Greeveston New Norfolk (half-year)	 Total
		...	...
		...	...
		...	...

Record of Feeding.

Babies wholly or partially breast-fed for 3 months—86 per cent.
Babies wholly or partially breast-fed for 6 months—74 per cent.
Babies wholly or partially breast-fed for 9 months—63 per cent.

Classes.

Ten classes of girls from the State schools have attended a course of lessons in mothercraft and infant hygiene.

Correspondence.

Letters numbering 116 have been received from mothers living in the country, and 288 leaflets of advice were posted to mothers of new-born babies living beyond our visiting area.

General.

Students from the Mothercraft Home attended at the centres during their training to gain experience in district work.
Milk has been supplied to 60 mothers with young children.
Creches were held as usual at the Hobart Regatta, the Agricultural Show, and the New Norfolk Regatta.

I have, &c.,
C. BONNILY, Sister-in-Charge.

The Secretary for Public Health.

SIR,
Baby Health Association,
Launceston, 30th March, 1936.

THE following figures report our work for the year 1935:—

Number of attendances at the Launceston Clinic	10,087
Number of attendances at the Invermay Clinic	1,550
Number of attendances at the Newstead Clinic	1,798
Total visits to Clinics	13,435
Number of new babies at the Launceston Clinic	442
Number of new babies at the Invermay Clinic	78
Number of new babies at the Newstead Clinic	52
Total new babies at Clinics	572
Number of visits paid to homes by the sisters	2,832
Number of new babies visited in their homes	702
Number of expectant mothers at the Clinics	157
Number of expectant mothers visited in their homes	52

New Babies.

There were 572 new babies, of which 489 were wholly or partially breast-fed and 83 were artificially fed when first brought to the clinics; 394 were normal, healthy babies; 31 were premature; and the others consisted of babies who were undernourished (83), or suffering from overfeeding, indigestion, and other minor upsets.

Letters and Literature.

One hundred and thirty-five letters have been written to country mothers who have sought our advice about the feeding and care of their babies. An article dealing with child welfare has been published for us weekly in the "Saturday Evening Express," and also quarterly in the "Journal of Agriculture." Literature has been distributed as necessary.

Mothercraft Lectures.

The education of school girls in mothercraft principles has been pursued diligently during the year, and classes of girls from the colleges and various state schools in Launceston have been included in this most important section of our work. Eighty-three Mothercraft Certificates have been issued to school-girls and eighteen to Girl Guides. Lectures have also been given to Mothers' Unions, Young Peoples' Associations, &c.

I have, &c.,
O. M. GREEN, Sister-in-Charge.

The Secretary for Public Health.

APPENDIX IV.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT ANALYST FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1935.

SIR,
Government Analyst's Branch,
Hobart, 20th April, 1936.

Administration.

DURING the first half of the year analytical work was carried out under the very unsatisfactory conditions which had prevailed for many years, and under which I carried

out all such work as was required by all Government Departments for a fixed sum, providing my own assistants and supplies, including even lighting and telephone. I was allowed to charge fees for work performed for private persons and to have the use of the laboratory and of such equipment as was therein in 1904.

On 1st July last effect was given to a reorganisation, by which this Laboratory was amalgamated with that of Mr. Johnstone, the Agricultural Chemist, and the whole constituted a branch of the Public Health Department. I was reappointed, and my two assistants were appointed to the Public Service, the staff thus becoming:—

Analyst: E. Ward, B.M.E., A.A.C.I.
Second Analyst: F. Johnstone, B.Sc., A.A.C.I.
Technical Assistant: Miss M. C. McAllister.
Technical Assistant: G. Roberts, B.Sc.
Laboratory Assistant: R. Harris.

I should like to express my great satisfaction with the change, which has to a great extent remedied a long-standing injustice.

It has not yet been possible to take full advantage of the amalgamation with Mr. Johnstone owing to the wide separation of the two laboratories, but it is hoped that a new laboratory will be built shortly, which will accommodate the whole staff and also bring us into close touch with the administrative head and the rest of the Department.

The room at present occupied by Mr. Johnstone is unsuitable for the work—he has no proper fume cupboard, which is an indispensable adjunct, and there is an urgent necessity for better provision for his accommodation.

My own laboratory is fairly satisfactory, but another room or two is badly needed, in order to make provision for water analyses being carried out in a purer atmosphere than is at present possible. We are also obliged to make much use of a corridor which is dark and inconvenient.

In spite of the above disadvantages, the efficiency of the laboratory has been definitely increased by the new regime, particularly by the additional services on two days per week of Mr. Harris, which have enabled the other assistants to devote more time to the more highly skilled portions of the work.

Fees.

Fees are charged for work performed for clients other than Government Departments.

During the year a new scale was prepared and issued, and copies of this are available on request. All fees received are now paid into revenue. The amount earned in the two laboratories during the latter half of the year was £70.

Return of Samples of Foodstuffs Examined in the Government Laboratory during the Half-year ended 30th June, 1935.

	No.
Baking powder	2
Beer and cordials	3
Butter	151
Cream and condensed milk	3
Drugs and chemicals	5
Essences	5
Fish in tins	258
Fruit in tins	1
Fruit pulp and evaporated fruit	14
Milk, cow's	124
Milk, human	13
Oils and fats (edible)	5
Poisons, tests for	15
Sausages and preserved meats	6
Sauces and condiments	2
Spirits and wines	56
Tea, coffee, and cocoa	6
Vinegar and vinegar essence	3
Water	11
Total	683

This list shows food and drugs only, as this was the custom under the old regime.

Return of Samples Examined by the Government Analyst's Branch during the Half-year ended 31st December, 1935.

	No
Baking power and self-raising flour	5
Beer and cordials	5
Bitumen	3
Butter	120
Cereals	3
Cheese	2
Confectionery, honey, and sugar	4
Cream and condensed milk	9
Drugs and chemicals	8
Essences	8
Fish in tins	101
Fruit in tins	2
Fruit pulp and evaporated fruit	2
Hydrometers, Sikes'	3
Kerosene	3
Milk, cow's	145
Milk, human	12
Minerals and metals	8
Motor spirit	4
Oils and fats (edible)	5
Oils (lubricating, &c.)	69
Paint	7
Poisons, tests for	15
Sausages and preserved meats	10
Sauces and condiments	4
Spirits and wines	25
Tea, coffee, and cocoa	10
Textiles and paper	6
Vinegar and vinegar essence	5
Water	28
Miscellaneous	14
Total	645

Return Showing Sources of Samples Examined by the Government Analyst's Branch during the Half-year ended 31st December, 1935.

	No.
Customs Department (Commonwealth)	173
Public Health Department	141
Railways Department	53
Police Department	6
Other Government Departments	8
Hobart Local Authority	112
Other municipalities	75
Hospitals and clinics	28
Private firms and persons	49
Total	645

Beer and Cordials.

A proposal was put forward by a manufacturer for the use of nitrous oxide (laughing gas) in cordials instead of the usual carbon dioxide, but the idea was discouraged.

Butter.

Thirty-five samples intended for export contained more than the allowable 16 per cent. of water.

Cream.

Two samples contained 29.3 per cent. and 28.3 per cent. of milk fat, the minimum required being 35 per cent.

Jams.

Growers of small fruits complained that inferior substances were being used in jams to their disadvantage, but no foundation could be found for this complaint, at any rate as regards jams manufactured in Tasmania.

Fish in Tins.

A discovery of metallic tin, in excess of the amount allowed, in sild, led to an extensive sampling campaign, altogether 359 samples being examined, and of these 141 contained over two grains of metallic tin per lb. (this proportion being the prescribed maximum).

An interesting comparison is shown in the case of 70 samples examined in a London laboratory at about the same period, as follows:—

Metallic Tin Found, Per Pound.	No. of Samples.	
	London. Per Cent.	Tasmania. Per Cent.
Not over 2 grains	80.0	55.2
From 2 to 2.9 grains	5.7	24.2
From 3 to 3.9 grains	5.7	9.2
Over 3.9 grains	8.6	11.4
	100.0	100.0

The greatest amount found in the London samples was 6.7 grains per lb. and in Tasmania 7.4 grains per lb.

It will be seen that over 30 per cent. of the two batches, and over 40 per cent. of the Hobart samples, contained from two to seven grains of tin per lb., and this is quite a serious risk to health, which could be almost entirely averted in the following way.

It was observed that, in a few cases, a slip of thin paper had been placed between the fish and the lid of the tin, and this being soaked in the oil entirely prevented the corrosion which takes place where the fish comes in close contact with the tin. If paper were put under, as well as over the fish and plenty of oil were used, I feel sure that there would be no difficulty in keeping the tin-content of the food below the specified limit.

Milk.

The number of deficient samples was 12.1 per cent. of those examined. This is again a small increase on the figures for the previous year, but includes 4 per cent. of deficiencies which were only slight.

Only one sample was actually adulterated with water (9 per cent.), and two were deficient in "solids not fat," seven others being only slightly so.

Seven samples were deficient in milk fat as follows:— 59 per cent., 38.4 per cent., 24.2 per cent., 15 per cent., 10 per cent., 7 per cent., and 1 slightly, the figures showing the percentage deficiency below the prescribed minimum.

The sample showing 59 per cent. fat deficiency was received from the General Hospital.

One milk examined for the Agricultural Department contained blood, indicating an unhealthy condition of the cow.

The total number of milks examined was considerably less than in the previous year.

Oils.

Forty-eight lubricating oils were tested for the Government Railways in order to check their compliance with contract specifications. As eight or nine different determinations are required for each sample, this entails a large amount of work.

The samples fell short of specifications in respect to ten determinations and slightly so in respect to two others.

Eighteen samples for use in rail-motors fell short in respect to 19 determinations.

Paint.

Cellulose lacquers and their solvents were examined, and evidence was given before a Wages Board with regard to their probable effect on the health of the workers.

Poisons, Tests for.

Strychnine was found in five cases of suspected poisoning. Minute quantities of arsenic and lead were found in the stomach contents of a person supposed to have taken arsenate of lead.

Sausages and Preserved Meats.

Three samples of sausages contained excess starch to the extent of 33 per cent., 50 per cent., and 83.3 per cent. of the maximum allowable. In the last case the vendor had added the starch in the form of ground rice, and claimed to be unaware that this was a starchy substance.

Spirits and Wines.

Deficiencies in proof spirit were found in seven spirits the two greatest being 8.7 per cent. and 7.6 per cent. In no case could any deleterious adulterant be found in these much-maligned beverages. A number of cheap wines were also examined, following complaints as to the effect of consuming these, but nothing likely to be injurious could be found, and it seemed that the effects were

merely due to excess of alcohol, this ingredient being purchasable in this form at less than half its cost when in the more reputable brands of spirits, vintage wines, or beer.

Water.

Ten of these were connected with the Hydro-Electric Commission's camps at Tarraleah, and two of these were condemned as unfit for use. Others indicated a difficulty in obtaining a satisfactory supply in this district, apparently chiefly due to marshy country.

A tank water from Bellerive contained 1.35 grain of zinc per gallon. A tendency to contain zinc salts has been detected on several occasions, especially when the tanks are near the sea, and more frequent emptying and cleaning is desirable in such situations.

Miscellaneous.

A paste sold as "Citrus Paste" was found to contain no lemon, although this fruit was depicted on the label.

A sample of "Marmite" contained 12 per cent. of salt, which seemed to be more than was necessary.

Canned peas were found to be made from dried peas, and not the fresh green variety as in the best brands.

Correspondence received with regard to "Iris Pastels" indicated a grave danger of arsenical poisoning, particularly from the purple-coloured pastel.

I have, &c.,

E. WARD, Government Analyst.

The Secretary for Public Health.

APPENDIX V

Department of Public Health,
Hobart, 15th April, 1936.

THE NURSES' REGISTRATION ACT, 1927.

SIR,
WE have the honour to present the annual report of the Nurses' Registration Board for the year 1935.

Personnel of Board.

Government Medical Officer (Dr. W. Inglis-Clark),
Chairman.
Surgeon Superintendent, Hobart Public Hospital.
Medical Superintendent, Launceston Public Hospital.
Dr. T. C. Butler.
Matrons G. H. Lade, A. M. Hall, and C. E. Rout.

Meetings of the Board.

The Board held seven general and three special meetings for the transaction of its business.

Training Schools.

Nineteen hospitals are recognised as training schools—fifteen for general nurses and four for midwifery nurses.

Pupil Nurses.

Pupil nurses to the number of 253 (229 general and 24 midwifery) were in training during the year.

Examinations.

The Board conducted four examinations for registration as general and midwifery nurses—two at Hobart and two at Launceston.

Thirty-three persons presented themselves for examination in general nursing. Of these, 23 passed the necessary examination and 10 failed. In the midwifery section, 25 persons presented themselves for examination. Twenty-one passed and 4 failed.

Educational examinations for intending trainees were arranged on four occasions. Eighteen applications were received for these examinations, and of these candidates seven passed and eleven failed.

Applications for Registration.

General Nurses—	
Number of applications	56
Number approved	56
Midwifery Nurses—	
Number of applications	39
Number approved	38

Applications for Renewal of Registration.

General nurses	346
Midwifery nurses	290

Inspections.

The Supervisory Nurse attached to the Department of Public Health carried out 382 inspections in connection with the practice of midwifery nurses.

Inquiry.

In accordance with its powers under the Act, the Board held an inquiry into charges made against a training school by a trainee. The Board arrived at the conclusion that the charges could not be substantiated.

We have, &c.,

W. INGLIS-CLARK, Chairman,
E. J. TUDOR, Secretary.

The Hon. the Chief Secretary.

APPENDIX VI.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Statistical and General.

Population:	
Estimated on the 31st December, 1935—	
Males	117,931
Females	115,101
Total	233,032
Mean population 1935 (for whole year)—	
Males	116,324
Females	113,272
Total	229,596
Mean population 1934 (for the whole year)	
	229,161
Increase for the year	435

The population of the State, as shown by the figures, reveals an increase of 435.

Commonwealth Birth-rate for the Year 1935 per 1000 Persons Living.

(As compared with previous year and a year in the previous decade.)

	1922.	1934.	1935.
New South Wales	25.67	16.52	16.89
Victoria	23.10	15.20	15.16
Queensland	25.59	18.16	18.31
South Australia	23.71	14.50	14.14
West Australia	23.94	17.66	18.23
Tasmania	27.08	19.51	19.41
Northern Territory	19.16	17.80	16.47
Federal Capital Territory	11.37	14.47	15.77
Commonwealth	24.69	16.39	16.55

Death Rates for 1935 Per 1000 Persons Living.

(As compared with the previous year and a year in the previous decade.)

	1922.	1934.	1935.
New South Wales	8.92	8.95	9.28
Victoria	9.65	10.18	10.03
Queensland	9.16	8.57	9.16
South Australia	9.11	9.26	8.83
West Australia	9.32	9.23	9.25
Tasmania	9.30	10.23	10.25
Northern Territory	16.42	12.14	13.72
Federal Capital Territory	2.13	3.35	4.37
Commonwealth	9.22	9.32	9.46

Deaths in Relation to Disease.

The following return, from data supplied by the Government Statistician, shows the number and causes of deaths during the year 1935, also the death-rate per 10,000 persons living (mean population 229,596), as contrasted with the previous year, 1934 (mean population estimated at 229,161).

Cause of Death.	Number of Deaths, 1934.	Death Rate per 10,000 persons.	Number of Deaths, 1935.	Death Rate per 10,000 persons.
General Diseases—				
Typhoid Fever	3	·1	2	·1
Malaria	..	..	..	..
Smallpox	..	..	..	..
Measles	..	..	7	·3
Searlet Fever	4	·2	1	..
Whooping Cough	11	·5	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup	22	1·0	24	1·0
Influenza	62	2·7	50	2·2
Dysentery	2	·1	5	·2
Syphilis	13	·6	5	·2
Tubercular Diseases	112	4·9	130	5·7
Rheumatic Fever, Rheumatism, and Gout	8	·3	17	·7
Caneer, all forms	259	11·3	261	11·4
Dietic Diseases and Industrial Poisoning	3	·1	1	..
Other General Diseases.....	93	4·0	84	3·7
Total General	592	25·8	587	25·5
Local Diseases—				
Diseases of Nervous System...	189	8·2	175	7·6
Diseases of Circulatory System	700	30·5	645	28·1
Diseases of Respiratory Organs	255	11·1	279	12·2
Diseases of Digestive Organs	128	5·6	112	4·9
Diseases of Genito-Urinary System	125	5·4	131	5·7
Diseases of Puerperal Origin..	18	·8	21	·9
Diseases of the Skin	6	·3	5	·2
Diseases of Bones and Malformations	22	1·0	32	1·4
Diseases of Early Infancy	107	4·7	126	5·5
Total Local Diseases	1550	67·6	1526	66·5
Deaths Produced by External Causes—				
Accident or Negligence.....	101	4·4	124	5·4
Homicide	10	·4	4	·2
Suicide	18	·8	21	·9
Total External Causes ...	129	5·6	149	6·5
Ill-defined—Not Specific Diseases—				
Old Age	68	3·0	89	3·9
Ill-defined Diseases	6	·3	2	·1
Total Ill-defined Diseases	74	3·3	91	4·0
Total Deaths, All Causes	2345	102·3	2353	102·5

RETURN Showing the Number of Deaths from Typhoid during the last Ten Years under Age Groups.

Year.	Under 5.		5-10.		10-15.		15-20.		20-25.		25-30.		30-35.		35-40.		40-45.		45-50.		50-55.		55-60.		60-65.		65 and over.		Total all Ages.	Per-sons	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
1926...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Typhoid Fever.

. Year 1935.

Number of cases notified	23
Number of deaths, year 1935 (calendar) —	
Males	2
Females	....

Diphtheria.

Year 1935.

Number of cases notified	537
Number of deaths, year 1935 (calendar) —	
Males	11
Females	13

Scarlet Fever.

Year.	Cases.	Deaths.	Death rate per 10,000 population.	Cases per 1000 persons living.	Deaths per 1000 cases notified	Death % of cases.
1923	604	3	.1	2.79	5.0	0.5
1924	376	3	.1	1.74	8.0	0.8
1925	288	3	.1	1.34	10.4	1.0
1926	188	1	.05	.88	5.3	0.5
1927	91	2	.1	.43	22.0	2.2
1928	190	1	.05	.88	5.3	0.5
1929	314	2	.1	1.44	6.4	0.6
1930	485	8	.4	2.20	16.5	1.6
1931	265	....	....	1.18	....	....
1932	417	5	.2	1.84	12.0	1.2
1933	370	4	.2	1.61	10.9	1.1
1934	362	4	.2	1.58	11.0	1.1
1935	302	1	.05	1.32	3.3	0.3

Diphtheria.

Year.	Cases.	Deaths.	Death rate per 10,000 population.	Cases per 1000 persons living.	Deaths per 1000 cases notified.	Death % of cases.
1923	870	32	1.5	4.02	36.8	3.7
1924	597	20	.9	2.76	33.5	3.4
1925	473	13	.6	2.19	27.5	2.7
1926	347	6	.3	1.62	17.1	1.7
1927	507	10	.5	2.38	19.7	2.0
1928	908	18	.8	4.21	19.8	2.0
1929	488	18	.8	2.24	36.9	3.7
1930	573	20	.9	2.59	34.9	3.5
1931	589	19	.8	2.62	32.3	3.2
1932	455	17	.8	1.96	37.4	3.7
1933	706	16	.7	3.14	22.3	2.2
1934	491	22	.9	2.14	44.8	4.5
1935	537	24	1.0	2.34	44.7	4.5

